The Journal and the Encampment

More than thirty years ago the Journal established its name as the friend of the Union soldier, and of all that was loyal. In the stress of that bitter war period it did what it could to further the cause for which the patriots fought, and to further their interests at home and at the front. In all the years which have since intervened it has remained true to the principles then represented, and has endeavored to promote those undertakings needful to secure the permanency, in time o peace, of those results for which they went to war. Having been the friend of the soldiers when they went to meet the enemy, and the consistent supporter of their cause since, it cannot be less than loyal to the veterans now. With them it is ready to rejoice; to them it is prepared to do honor. It is a labor of love. For weeks and months the Journal has been arranging for the issuing of a paper during the week of the G. A. R. Encampment which shall be worthy of the great occasion. Special writers and artists have been busy preparing sketches and illustrations relating to the great event. History, biography, personal reminiscence, portraits and war pictures will be presented with a profusion and accuracy that will render the editions of that week valuable as records, even without the ac counts of the rennion of 1893. The latter will, of course, be reported in fullest detail. Taken altogether, the papers of the week beginning Sept. will contain the most complete record of Grand Army events and proceedings ever offered. They will be at once budgets of current news and repositories of facts for future reference. The Journal is not given to boasting of its achievements, but so much thought, and labor, and expense will be bestowed upon these G. A. R. issues that it feels justified in calling attention in advance to their character and merits. It is not boasting, but simple truth, to say that the G. A. R. has never been greeted by papers so complete in every department as these will be, and that none equal to them have ever been issued in Indiana. The Journal takes especial pride in offering this special edition to the public, because in doing so it celebrates, not only the organization of the visiting veterans, but its own war record.

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THE country enters the last days of August with evidences that the financial scare is passing away.

THESE are the days which fill the souls of the political calamityites with ecstasy, but they are passing away.

As the House will begin to vote on the silver propositions to-morrow, to-day may well be a season of special thankfulness.

FROM Sept. 1, 1892, to date, the city

has paid in interest on its debt \$23,040

more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan clique. THE Iron Trade Review, speaking for the iron trade, says, "while no prediction is made as to the return of normal

demand, there is an impression that the worst is over." IF any veteran thinks of not coming to the encampment because he may not be welcomed, or for fear that there will

not be standing room, let him dismiss all such fears and come. BANK directors that do not direct, bank reports that do not state the truth, and bank examiners who do not ex-

amine make a very dangerous and misleading combination for the public. THE silver bug would have free silver coinage and thus displace \$604,000,000 of gold money. The gold bug would drive silver out of our monetary system. As the silver bug is numerous, he is the

THE accident which happened to a St. Louis fireman a few days ago is liable to happen in any city. Water is ful attentions the good will they teel decade. The republic has been able to into that country of American food for a lot of us settin' round in camp one night, and

positive danger at the present time.

an excellent conductor of electricity, and when a solid stream from a fire hose strikes a live electric wire the electricity is almost sure to be conducted by the stream through the metallic nozze of the hose to the person holding it. The only way to prevent such accidents would be by making the hose nozzies of some nonconducting material. Glass would meet that requirement, but it would be too brittle.

THE SILVER DEBATE IN THE HOUSE,

The silver debate closed in the House yesterday, and, under the agreement adopted at the beginning of the session, a vote will be taken on Monday. In view of the financial situation and the general anxiety for action by Congress, the discussion has been tiresome, and most persons will heartily indorse Mr. Reed's remark in his speech yesterday: 'It is such a pity that we had to waste so much time in this weary welter of talk." And yet there have been some redeeming features about the discussion. The Chaplain of the House hinted at one of them in his opening prayer yesterday when, in asking for God's blessing on the closing hours of the debate, he said, "Thou hast already sent thy blessing, for it has been conducted with a mild, Christian-like spirit." In the main this is true. While there have been some lively personal passages and some strong assertions there has been no loss of temper, no unseemly wrangling, and no ridiculous conduct of any kind. The House has preserved its dignity and the discussion has proceeded from beginning to end in an orderly fashion. The only thing to regret about it is the waste of time, and considering the various and conflicting interests that was almost unavoidable. It is well it was no worse. There is room for gratitude that the House did not take six weeks for debate instead of a tte more than two. On the whole the House has seemed to realize the gravity of the situation and has shown a disposition to deal with it accordingly.

Two of the most notable speeches o the discussion were reserved for the last day, ex-Speaker Reed on the Republican side and Hon. Bourke Cockran on the Democratic, both speaking for the unconditional repeal of the silver clause. They both made strong speeches, though candor compels the admission that Mr. Cockran confined himself more closely to the distinct question before the House than Mr. Reed did. The latter devoted considerable time to discussing the effect which threatened tariff legislation has had in causing the present business troubles. What he said on this point was exceedingly well said, but it shed no light on the question before the House. Nevertheless, Mr. Reed di give some good reasons for repeal, and stated them strongly. His eulogy of the Republican party for its financial record was admirable. Hear him:

The proudest part of the proud record of the Republican party has been its steadfast devotion to the cause of sound finance. When the country was tempted to pay its bonds in depreciated money the Republican party responded with loud accisim to that noble sentiment of General Hawley that every bond was sacred as a soldier's grave. It cost us hard fighting and sore struggle, but the credit of this country has no superior in the world. When the same arguments heard to-day were heard fifteen years ago, sounding the praises of a depreciated currency and proclaiming the glories of fiat money, the party of Abraham Lincoln marched steadily toward specie payment and prosperity. What we were in our days of victory, we are in our days of defeat-champions of true and solid finance, and when the day comes, as i surely will come, for us to lead this land back to the paths of prosperity and fame, which were trodden under Republican rule for so many years, we shall take back with us our ancient glory, undimmed by adversity; our ancient bonor, unsullied by

Truer words were never spoken, and they should go into every Republican

There is every reason to believe tha the Wilson bill will pass the House to morrow, but there will probably be two weeks more of talk in the Senate. It is to be regretted that the Senate repeal bill differs somewhat from the House bill, making the possibility of further delay before the two houses get together, but this cannot be long.

ONLY A REMINDER,

The approaching National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republie in this city is the greatest event in the way of a popular assemblage in the history of Indianapolis. It will bring to us more people, who will naturally and inevitably carry away favorable or unfavorable impressions, than were ever before in the city. It is most fortunate for a city to be held in the high esteem of people in all other parts of the country. If we impress our visitors with the conviction that we are doing our utmost, with hospitable purpose, to contribute to the comfort of our visitors, the traveling Indianapolitan, for years to come, will receive a more cordial welcome because of pleasant memories of Indianapolis or the favorable reports carried away. The Journal does not call attention to this matter through any fear that the people of Indianapolis will fail in hospitality, and particularly in hospitality to the veterans of the late war and those who belong to them, for the reason that the hospitality of Indianapolis is proverbial. It is only to remind them of the fact that the demand upon this established virtue of our peo-

ple will be much larger than ever before in the city's history. So far as the official or public preparations for the entertainment of the city's guests are concerned, they are full and complete. All that systematic organization and executive capacity, aided by public - spirited men and women, can accomplish with the means at hand has been done or is going forward. There is and can be no hitch. These preparations must be supplemented with the zealous co-operation of individuals. Every business place and residence on the main streets, and, indeed, in the whole city should speak the welcome of Indianapolis in the bright colors of ample decoration. More than that, all the residents of the city. men, women and children, should see as many visitors as possible and make them appreciate by kindly and thought-

toward them. Saturday, Sunday and Monday the trains will bring the official delegations from all the States and Territories in which there are Grand Army organizations, as well as other visitors. In the city there are people who were born or who have lived in all of these States. Let these provide themselves with badges bearing the name of such State, and go to the station to meet the visitors. Thousands of them are assigned to private houses in streets which it will trouble them to find if unassisted or compelled to make inquiry, but which can be made easy if residents are at the station to offer assistance. In short, be not content with leaving the latch-string of hospitality outside the door, but, to borrow the phrase of an Evansville lady, take the doors of hospitality "clear off their hinges."

These words are not needed, because there is nowhere any indication of lukewarmness. So far from that, all the people of Indianapolis have it in their hearts to give the National Encampment the most sincere and cordial welcome it has ever received.

A WASTE OF LEARNING AND ENERGY.

"Congresses" have been in session in Chicago ever since the beginning of May. People have gathered from the ends of the earth to discuss every subject of interest under the sun, from poetry to politics, from dress reform to theology. As fast as one group of talkers exhausted themselves and their subject another came on the stage and took up another theme. The flow of oratory has been continuous. The woman's congress was the first in order, and the interest it excited was great. Women flocked to the Art Institute in such numbers that the halls would not hold them, and the newspapers issued extra pages in order to carry their words to the waiting outside world. Even the male person who commonly scoffs at the doings of women in public was so much impressed by the magnitude of the gathering that he was visibly subdued and made fewer uncomplimentary remarks than were expected, and that certain features of the affair possibly warranted. All the other faddists who expected to hold congresses later were elated by the success of the woman's gathering, and assumed that they, too, would create a like furore. Their anticipations have not been fulfilled. As it turns out, the volatile public seem to have been quite satisfied with the first sample presented. Learned men and accomplished women meet and discuss topics ordinarily considered of more general interest than female suffrage, but they speak to a handful of hearers. Where the papers gave unlimited space to addresses on "The Supremacy of the Petticoat," "The Inferiority of Our Grandmothers," "Organization the Only Safety for the Sex," or matters of that tenor, they limit to paltry dozen lines the remarks of sa vants who came from afar to discourse on literature, art, science and religion. Few people took the trouble to attend the educational congress, and fewer still cared because the speeches were not printed in full and were sometimes given but a line. It was the same with the medical men, the religionists, the authors. Last week there was a brightening of interest. The electrical congress was attended by a number of electricians, and discussed, among other things, the very practical subject of the transmission of power over long distances. The public did not care for this, but it did care to go to the other side of the building and hear all sorte of theories in psychic science, and was deeply concerned in hearing of the possibilities of the transmission of thought, not over wires, but by means of a mysterious ether. Ancient negroes, remembering "voodoo" arts, sat side by side with progressive individuals engaged in psychical research from a purely scientific standpoint. The occult has its attractions for al classes, and this congress was, therefore, a gathering of more than average interest. Had it come first on the list it would have won more notice. Had the woman's congress come at this late date it would have received comparatively little attention. The truth is the public does not care to be talked to at Chicago this year. The arrangement for the congresses is commendable in that it affords an opportunity for everybody who wants to talk, but the people in general prefer the object lessons found at the fair. They are learning by eye, and not by ear, this year, and the eye is offered so much that all the flood of abstract knowledge poured out at the Art Institute is wasted. Some other time they might listen and enjoy, but not now. Unless all this learning and all these theories set forth in the Chicago meetings can be embodied in some form that will reach the public when it is more impressible and receptive, the loss of labor and energy involved touches on the pathetic.

PERMANENCE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,

The result of the elections of last Sunday in France proves that the republic has no cause to fear the internal foes of popular government any longer, as the result has proved that the Royalist party is an insignificant faction and imperialism a mere shadow. It was given out a few months ago that both royalist and imperialist elements were so strong as to threaten the permanence of the republic, but the voting of a week ago shows that there is no longer a menace to popular government in that quarter. This is the third experiment of France with popular government. The first French republic lasted eleven years, and yielded to the power of the im perial Napoleon. The second was strangled after an existence of five years by the second Napoleon. The third came with the tall of imperialism at Sedan, and is now twenty-three years old. At each election during that period the republic has steadily gained upon its enemies of the house of Bourbon and of the followers of imperialism. The influence of the Church of Rome has, under the regime of Pope Leo, been exerted in favor of the republic rather than against it, as during the first

repress the elements of disorder, so that popular rule rather than the empire has been peace. In a word, the republic has brought to France peace, security and prosperity. To-day no form of government in Europe is more secure than the republic. In spite of the hostility of the monarchism of Europe, France under popular government has become more prosperous than any of its neighbors. Assuming a debt, the penalty of Napoleonism, which would have crushed most any other people, the French enjoy a degree of prosperity which, in view of adverse conditions, is marvelous. In its twenty-three years the republic has established, in the face of church and aristocratic opposition the most practical and complete system of public instruction in the world. Such success as this, under the most adverse conditions, proves beyond cavil the superiority of popular government. Republics have ceased to be experi-

THE American Land and Title Regis ter, a paper devoted to real-estate interests, thinks that "of all the chances that lie before idle and waiting capital, there is none which seems to us so devoid of the element of risk and so promising o a higher rate of profit than even doubtful and speculative investment can procure, as a liberal purchasing of real estate, which can never be had again on the terms now offered." This is worth thinking about by investors. Two facts are undisputable, viz.: the abundance of money in the country and the low price of real estate. The prevailing money stringency does not argue a scarcity of money to do the business of the country. The money is here, but it is in hiding. When the scare is over and confidence returns and money comes out of its hid . ing there will be found an abundance to do the business of the country-perhaps a superabundance. There are hundreds of millions of idle capital in the United States to-day-idle because it has been scared out of active business. Under such circumstances real estate at low prices such as now prevail seems to offer an ideal investment. There is no danger that real estate purchased now will ever shrink. Other investments may fail, stocks and bonds may decline on the market, and riches in almost any form may take wings and fly away, but good real estate bought at bottom prices is always a safe investment.

In the course of Senator Voorhees's remarkable speech the following statement may be found:

What a striking contrast to American statesmanship in 1862 was presented by the statesmanship of France when crushed to the earth in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870! France issued her assignate with full legal-tender power for all sorts of debts, and based them on national bonor and national resources. They never wavered in the storm, they never sank below gold, and rance maintained, as she has ever since,

the strongest financial credit in Europe. The Senator has crowded rather more than his usual quantity of misinformation into the foregoing. No assignats were issued by France at the close of the France-Prussian war of 1870; but billions of francs of them were issued lagainst the confiscated estates of the church and the nobility during 1792-93, and instead of being kept at par with coin they became so nearly worthless that a new kind was issued called mandats. In 1796 the mandats were worth about 6 per cent. of their face value. Following the Franco-Prussian war, the French government issued a comparatively limited quantity of legal-tender notes, not "upon the national honor or resources," but with the promise of coin redemption. As they were not so redeemable upon their issue they passed at a discount, and only became as good redeemed them and retired them from

as coin when, in 1876-77, the government circulation. WHILE Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, was delivering his "grea speech" a few days ago-a speech that bristled with rhetoric and ignoranceand was blissfully sailing along on the placid sea of oratorical finance, Mr. Harter, a hard-headed and well-informed banker from Ohio, asked him if he knew of any country where, in the past one hundred years, free coinage of both metals had been maintained and their parity kept intact. Mr. Bryan answered that he did, and cited France. Then the hard-headed and well-informed banker went for him. "Do you not know," he said, in a tone that showed his contempt for the orator's ignorance, "do you not know that from 1800 to 1847, when France attempted that system of finance, the undervalued metal left the country, and France was on the single standard?" The Nebraska orator hesitated, stammered, and finally admitted that he did not know any thing about it. Yet he was pretending to enlighten Congress on the silver question. A great thing is congressional oratory.

THE New York Mail and Express con tinges the custom of printing a text a the head of its editorial page each day, and the fitness of the words to the occasion is not less noticeable than was the case when they were chosen by the late editor, Elliot F. Shepard. For in stance, on a recent date when the news columns chronicled two or three parades of the unemployed, the closing of several factories and the prevailing distress of workingmen, the text read: "He wandereth abroad for bread, saying, where is it?"

If that portion of the city government which has to do with the streets and general cleaning up would devote the next week to compelling those contractors and others who have been asphalting streets, constructing sewers and laying sidewalks to remove the debris they have left, and generally to insist upon a cleaning up, it might display an efficiency which would win more votes for the "business administration" than it can by devoting its time to purely cam-

paign work. THE indications are good for a large foreign demand for American farm products during the coming year. The United States consul at Ghent informs the State Department that owing to the drought which has prevailed in Belgium there is likely to be a large importation

cattle and horses. At the date of his writing hay was selling in Ghent at the rate of \$27 per ton of 2,200 pounds.

BECAUSE the friends of the deposed teacher of the Terre Haute Normal School have assailed the management in several county institutes, the trustees have issued a circular in which the causes of the refusal to continue his services are clearly and temperately set forth. So far as the trustees are concerned, the statement, backed as it is by letters, is a complete defense.

WHEN the owners of the hoarded money begin to return it to the channels of usefulness, they will come with the same sort of rush as they departed, and the result will be that there will be more money than can earn a fair return. Therefore, the very wise will quietly secure such choice investments as the Indianapolis encampment bonds.

THE resolute methods of the police authorities in New York city with the Anarchists who are attempting to create riot are most encouraging. It may be necessary to do something for the really needy later on, but the noisy demands of mobs led by Anarchists should be silenced with the policeman's billy.

Ir gold continues to come to this country as it has the past three weeks, and if the statesmen hating the word "national" will permit the bill to authorize the banks to increase their circulation to pass, there will be more money in the country than the frightened can get and hoard.

Just now the coming National Encampment so absorbs the attention and the time of the people of Indianapolis that they are not discussing the speeches of Congressmen or the world's fair. The encampment is the thing they will make a success.

THERE is more talk about "the masses and the classes" in certain quarters than the American likes to hear, but next week, when the Grand Army is here, we at least shall have an object lesson in "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty."

THE last bit of idiocy on the part of the Kansas calamity leaders was the attempt of one of them to prove that the banks of New York are insolvent. I this were true, the much-denounced "money power" is dead broke.

THE speech of Senator Voorhees, which was an effort to please all factions did not please anybody, judging from the comments of all sorts of newspapers -a warning to beware of acrobatic statesmanship.

Woman's Champions to the Front! Where are the professional champions o their sex that they do not arise and smitor, at least, denounce, the tyrant man for his newest method of gaining his own point at the expense of woman? There was the case out in Kansas last week-Kansas, too, where woman can vote and run for Mayor-where three hundred men gathered in their might in broad daylight, and turned the fire hose on a woman who was less moral than they thought she ought to be. Perhaps they were proceeding of the scriptural theory that it was safest to put Satan behind them, and were driving the wicked woman out of town that they might be out of danger from ber wiles; but it would seem to a distant observer that three hundred men, firmly determined to stand by each other and resist the temptress, might be good without resorting to such extreme precautions. It may be hoped at all events, that, having driven this naughty creature from their presence, these Kansas men will continue in the enjoyment of conscious virtue.

Another case of the same character, as described in the Journal a day or so ago, occurred in Indiana. Down in the neighborhood of Columbus seven masked men entered the home of Andrew Schrader, took his wife to the woods near by, and unmercifully whipped her. When she demanded why she was being whipped they said it was because she was quarrelsome with her neighbors and those about her. Her husband offered no resistance to the White Caps, and objects to having them prosecuted. There are suspicious in-Shrader dications that Mr. not averse to having his wife whipped, and that he even instigated the deed. Since he could not compass it himself he seems to have appealed to his fellow-men. and they rallied promptly to his support A woman who will quarrel with her neighbors and those about her is very reprehensible, certainly, but Mr. Schrader and his seven friends apparently did not take into consideration the fact that it takes two to quarrel, and that even the most persistent virago cannot maintain a dispute without a "party of the other part." It is not on record that the fire bose was turned on any man who had been beguiled by the Kansas siren, or that any person who had joined in a quarrel with Mrs. Schrader was whipped. In both cases there was intimidation and suppression of the offending women by force and numbers. The fact that in one instance three hundred. and in the other seven men were needed to anbous one woman, shows that the superior sex is less superior than was once its boast, but its disposition to unite in quelling its feminine tempters and "aggerawators," in stead of taking to flight or meeting them in single combat, should receive the attention of the friends of woman. Will these friends raily in defense or will they adhere to the unadvanced feminine logic and agree that the Kansas woman and the lndiana woman ought to be asbamed of themselves and were served just right?

BUBBLES IN THE ALL Where the Pain Come In. Stranger-Just listen to that yelling. There

must be some one in pain. Citizen-Yes; there are a lot of people in pain around here, but they are not the ones who are doing the yelling There is a school for voice culture in the third story of the block.

Mrs. U.ushforth-I suppose you think it is a lot of fun for me to sit up and wait for you while you are enjoying yourself with your companion Mr. Lusbforth-No, m' dear, I don't think it is

any fun for you at all. I know as well as any

body that your fun begins after I've got home.

Getting Her Evens.

Training a Mule. "Me and a mule I had win a bet in about the funniest way you ever heerd of," said the man with the ginger beard

"I ain't heerd of it yet," said the grocer, and the man from Potato Creek, who owed the grocer a good-sized bill. laughed till be fell off the

"Well, you're goin' to hear of it, right now." resumed the man with the ginger beard. "Itwas out in the hilly part of Arizony. They was

after the jug had been passed around two of three times, we all got to braggin'. We got to blowin' how steep a hill a man could ride up, and somebody offered to bet that there was one bit of risin' ground near by that there was not no man in the crowd could ride up 'thout fallin' off. Says I: 'cim'me a week's time and I'll ride that there bill, settin' on old Sal sideways without no saddle, and without holdin' on with my hands.' Most of the boys knowed I was a man of my word and said nothin'. But one little Johnny-come-lately, who hadn't never done nothin' in his life 'fore he come West 'cept keep a grocery store, and consequently was as ignorant as a pig, bet me \$40 I couldn't de nothin' of the kind. I took the bet and put old Sal into trainin'. This is the way I done it. I got a couple of boards and tied 'em to her tail. an' let her start kickin'. Wal, she kicked, an' kicked, an' kicked for four days straight, an' by that time her hind legs was stretched out so long that when I started her up the hill-which was a durn sight steeper'n the ruff of the meetin' house over yander-her back wuz just as level as you please. You ort to heerd the boys holler. 'I told you not to bet agin him,' says one to the feller what had lost the money to me, 'fer I never knowed that there man to tell a lie yit.' And what's more, nobody else will, either."

The man with the ginger beard borrowed a chew of plug from the man from Potato Creek and started for home before the grocer could think of anything sufficiently sarcastic to say.

LITERARY NOTES

MISS OLIVE SCHREINER'S promised new novel is to be a study in the comparative ethics of men's treatment of men and their treatment of women.

MR. CHARLES ROBINSON, one of the staff of the North American Review, has written a "History of European Political Parties," which is to be brought out in October GAIL HAMILTON was appointed by James G. Blaine as his literary executor, and is preparing a biography of the statesman with the co-operation of the Blaine family and with the special authorization of Mrs.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S correspondence, about to be published by Macmillan, comprises the bulk of long and frequent letters to his mother during twenty years, describing all that he did, or saw, or read; together with similar letters to his sister

after his mother's death. THE great barren limestone table land in the interior of france-a region honey. combed with caves and chilled by subterranean rivers-is to form the subject of a book now in preparation by Mr. Baring-Gould. He proposes to call the work "The

Deserts of Central France.' THE New England Magazine is paying 20 per cent. on its obligations, with a probability of a further payment of 9 per cent. Meanwhile, the monthly is continued under other financial backing. Another sign of the times is the incorporation of Wide-Awake by St. Nicholas.

A YOUNG MAN who is following the example of Owen Meredith in combining poetry and diplomacy is Mr. Rennell Rodd. His poems on Greece have given him a high position among the English minor poets, and his diplomatic abilities have led the Foreign Office to intrust to him of late a great deal of important work.

ANDREW LANG declares that of all literary forgeries, the one which "was best led up to" was the pseudo Waverly novel "Moredun"-the MSS, brought out in 1885 by E. de Saint Maurice Cabany, "Directeurgeneral de la Societe des Archivistes [de France." The story which this man told concerning the MSS, was most eleverly put together, and his dates were accurate beyond question. But "Moredun" bears not a trace of Scott's style.

MR. WHITTIER'S literary executor contradicts a published statement that the poet, when disgusted by the publication of the Carlyle correspondence, destroyed all of his own correspondence with his friends that be could obtain. To this executor Mr. Whittier intrusted, about a dozen years ago, several portfolios filled with valuable material, including many letters from distinguished authors and statesmen. Whatever passages in these papers he wished to have eliminated he pointed out to Mr. Pickard, and in the preparation of the forthcoming volumes strict attention has been paid to his wishes. Many hundreds of interesting letters will be found in these volumes-among them a number of the poet's early letters to Dr. Channing, Mrs. Sigourney and Jonathan Law.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE young woman detective, Miss Peyser, of New York, is going to be married, She has the record of having discovered two hundred shoplifters.

SUPERIOR JUDGE WILLIAM CONLEY, of California, is said to be the youngest judge of any court of record in the United States. He is just twenty-six years old.

KATE FIELD doesn't believe in eating onions, no matter whether they improve the complexion or not. She tirmly declares the tinest type of woman never touches

"ALL about the defalcation of J. H. Dow," shrilly shrieked a newsboy in a street in Portland, Me., one day last week. Then a man among the passersby was seen to reel and fail to the pavement. It was J.

JAMES STILLIE, the Edinburgh bookseller, who in his youth often carried proofs to Walter. Scott, at Abbotsford, has just died, in his ninetieth year. He was one of those employed to copy the novelist's manuscript in order that the secret of his authorship should be maintained.

THE Jewish woman's congress is to be held during the first week of September in Chicago. It will be attended by Jewesses from all over the country, several of whom have been asked to prepare papers on subects of interest to the Jews of the United Stutes.

MRS. MARER, of Kansas City, Kan., is the first woman lawyer to make an argument before the State Board of Pardons. She appeared before the board and made an excellent argument in behalf of a prisoner who, she held, had been unjustly sent to the penitentiary.

HENRIK IBSEN has set his heart on visiting England-a country which interests him deeply, though he knows nothing of English. The Briton, when Dr. Ibsen appears. will see a small, stout man, with s splendid head of long white hair, brushed up from an unusually high torehead.

It is very seldom that a retired army officer draws his pension for nearly seventy years. Mr. Stronach, of Ardmellie, Banffshire, who died recently at the age of nine-ty-eight, entered the British army in March, 1818, and retired in September, 1-26. From that time he drew half pay until his death. THEY do not have a long summer vaca-

tion at the University of the South, in Sewance, Tenn., for the reason that it is cool and pleasant up there on the mountains at this season. But in midwinter it is cold and dreary on the heights and professors and students gladly his them away for the long vacation into lower and warmer places. MRS. YUNG YU, the wife of the new Chinese minister at Washington, is orientally exclusive. She confines herself to her own apartments and lives in seclusion, surrounded by her children and attendants, No visitors are allowed to enter her rooms. and only the occasional noise of the children gives any indication that the apart-

ments are occupied. Mrs. Yong Yu is one of the small-footed Chinese aristocrats and is consequently not much of a pedestrian.

> A FRECKLE and a bit of tan, Some letters from a soft young man, A lot of bother, not much fun, And then the summer season's done. -Weshington Star.

BLEST be the tie we buy Though it cost but half a dollar, If it has not the ambition To climb way above our collar. -Chie go I ter Ocean.

THE new book by Lew Wattace, author of "Ben-Hur," entitled "The Prince of India," is now on sale at Bowen-Merrill's,